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1980 NATIONAL TRAVEL SURVEY

FULL YEAR REPORT

United States Travel Data Center

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The United States Travel Data Center is the national, non-profit center for travel and tourism research. Since its establishment in 1973, the Data Center has devoted itself to advancing the common interests of the travel industry and the public it serves by encouraging, sponsoring and conducting statistical, economic, and scientific research concerning travel, the travel industry and travel-related industries. In pursuit of this objective, the Data Center gathers, analyzes, publishes and disseminates the results of such research, and cooperates with all government agencies, private industry and academic institutions with similar purposes and objectives. The Data Center is financed through publication sales, membership dues and contract research. It is located in Suite 610, 1899 L Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20036.

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INTRODUCTION

Several methods have been, and are currently, used to gather data on the travel behavior of U.S. residents. These methods range from large scale quinquennial National Travel Surveys conducted by the U.S. Census Bureau to more limited in-house efforts carried out by various segments of the travel industry.

The U.S. Travel Data Center feels it is important to develop a methodology which will yield reliable indicators of U.S. travel activity on a regular continuing basis. Therefore, a monthly National Travel Survey was begun early in 1979 to provide such information.

One of the primary objectives of the Survey is to determine changes in travel behavior over time. There is evidence to suggest that both the volume and characteristics of travel away from home change dramatically in response to economic, energy, and life-style developments. A standard survey of travel behavior conducted each month can provide objective data on these changes.

The monthly National Travel Survey is conducted for the U.S. Travel Data Center through the facilities of RL Associates of Princeton, New Jersey. Telephone interviews are conducted each month with a national probability sample of over 1,000 adults (age 18+) representing the total adult, civilian, noninstitutional population of the contiguous United States. Each respondent is asked about all trips of 75 miles or more, one-way, that he or she took during the month immediately preceding the interview. Those trips subsequently calculated to be less than 100 miles in one-way, straight-line distance are excluded from the estimates of trips. This is done in an effort to minimize failure to report trips of 100 miles or more due to respondent error in recall. This approach, coupled with a one-month rather than a three-month recall period often used in travel surveys, is more likely to yield reliable data in that the tendency to either not report trips of distances around 100 miles or to forget trips altogether is reduced.

Data are gathered on all basic aspects of U.S. travel. These include purpose of trip, mode of transportation, trip distance, trip duration, overnight accommodations used, and origin and destination region. In addition, information is collected on a number of respondent demographic characteristics, such as age, sex, occupation, education, and size and composition of the household.

This report summarizes the results of the National Travel Survey for full year, 1980. The report is arranged in a number of sections covering total U.S. travel, air travel, auto/truck/rv travel, business/convention travel, pleasure travel, vacation travel, and weekend travel. Each of these sections contains tables showing the percent distribution of trips and person-trips for a number of trip and traveler characteristics. A table is also provided in

the first section which shows the average number of U.S. adults, and the percentage of the total U.S. adult population, reporting trips of various types during each month of the year, as well as a table showing the total number of trips and person-trips taken during 1980 by purpose of trip, mode of transportation, vacation and weekend travel. In addition, there is a section which provides a comparison of data for the full year 1980 and 1979. A brief analysis is also provided at the beginning of each section which delineates the major findings.

Following earlier National Travel Surveys, travel is measured in terms of trips and person-trips. A "trip" is defined as travel to a place 100 miles or more away from home and return, whether or not an overnight stay is involved. Every time a respondent travels, either alone or with other members of his/her household, a trip is recorded. A "person-trip" is counted every time one person takes a trip. If the respondent travels with two other members of the household, this is one trip but three person-trips. More detailed definitions of these and other terms used in this report are found in Appendix B: Glossary of Terms. Also located in the appendices are the following: Appendix A provides a description of the methodology used to conduct this Survey; Appendix C shows a summary of the sample characteristics for 1980; Appendix D discusses sampling error; and Appendix E is a copy of the questionnaire used in the Survey.

This is the final report in a series of reports based on the 1980 National Travel Survey. Four quarterly reports covering travel during 1980 are also available from the Data Center for $19.00 each, prepaid. Comparable reports are also available for 1979 and are being produced for 1981.

Members of the travel industry and other interested parties are invited to participate in the National Travel Survey. A shared-cost technique is employed in the Survey, allowing a number of clients to add proprietary questions on travel-related subjects at a moderate cost. This approach offers each client the benefits of top-quality, high reliability, custom research with the economies of a shared-cost survey.

In addition, subscriptions to the monthly results of the Survey are offered. Subscribers receive complete tables of results within five weeks of each monthly wave of the Survey, along with a brief analysis and comparisons to data collected the previous year. Complete tables of results for each quarter and for full-year, 1980 have been produced and are available for sale from the Data Center. Quarterly and annual tables covering travel during 1981 will also be produced throughout the year. For further information on either the addition of proprietary questions or subscriptions to the National Travel Survey, contact Suzanne D. Cook, Manager of Survey Research, U.S. Travel Data Center.

TOTAL U.S. TRAVEL

The National Travel Survey indicates that by the close of 1980, over 85 million U.S. adults (age 18+) had taken at least one trip of 100 miles or more away from home. On the average, 33.1 million adults, or 22 percent of the total resident adult population, traveled during any given month of the year. For the full year, a total of 447.0 million trips and 935.1 million person-trips were recorded. Table 1A shows the monthly average number of traveling adults. Table 1B indicates the total number of trips and person-trips reported for different purposes, by mode of transportation and during vacations and weekends for 1980.

The South was the favorite destination region for 1980, garnering 24 percent of all person-trips. The Great Lakes and Frontier West regions were also popular this year, each receiving 16 percent of the total number of person-trips. The fewest number of person-trips were made to New England, four percent, and Eastern Gateway, five percent. Most travelers visited rural areas or small cities. Each of these received approximately the same number of travelers for the year, just over one-third, while seven percent of all 1980 travel were destined to places outside the U.S.

Forty-four percent of all person-trips in 1980 were close to home and covered less than 400 straight-line, round-trip miles. Twenty-six percent showed moderate distances between 400-999 miles, while 24 percent involved distances of 1,000 miles or more. Most 1980 travel involved durations of two to nine nights. Thirty-eight percent stayed two to three nights and 29 percent between four and nine nights. Those remaining on their trips for 10 nights or more amounted to only 12 percent, while those going on day trips were even less. Americans averaged 4.6 nights away from home per person-trip, for a total of 4.3 billion person-nights.

Trips were taken by all segments of the population during 1980, although those earning an annual income of less than $10,000 accounted for only nine percent of total person-trips. Adults with annual family income of $30,000 or more per year reported taking 30 percent of the total. Fifty-two percent of total person-trips were attributed to middle income families earning $10,000 - $29,999 per annum.

The homes of friends and relatives were the preferred overnight accommodations, used during 45 percent of 1980 travel. Commercial lodging facilities, (including hotels, motels and motor hotels) were used on 37 percent of all person-trips. Only eight percent stayed in either owned or rented condominiums, cabins or vacation homes, while 7 percent used campers, recreational vehicles or tents.

The Great Lakes Country region was the top producer of travelers in 1980, generating 21 percent of all person-trips, followed by The South, with a 19 percent share. New England and Mountain West regions produced the smallest volume of travel: four and five percent of total person-trips, respectively.

Residents of small cities took the greatest percentage of person-trips in 1980, recording 38 percent of the total. However, the percentage traveling from large cities was only slightly less, 35 percent. Residents of rural areas took the fewest number of trips in 1980.

Thirty-eight percent of 1980 travel were taken for "other pleasure" purposes, including entertainment, outdoor recreation and sightseeing. Person-trips taken to visit friends and relatives numbered slightly less, accounting for 35 percent of the total. Travel for business and/or convention purposes accounted for 14 percent of the total, and travel for personal, family-related or other purposes comprised 12 percent of all person-trips.

Automobiles, trucks and recreational vehicles were by far the most popular means of transportation during 1980. Use of these modes was reported on 81 percent of all person-trips for the year. Fifteen percent chose to travel by airplane, while all other modes were used substantially less.

Thirty-nine percent of all trips during 1980 were taken by individuals traveling alone, but this travel accounted for only 19 percent of total person-trips. Just over one-third of all trips and person-trips were taken by travel parties of two. In addition, 35 percent of those traveling for the year consisted of two or more adults traveling without children, while the same percentage was reported by two adults traveling with children.

Sixty-two percent of all travel occuring during 1980 was considered to be vacation travel. Weekend travel accounted for 48 percent of total person-trips during the year.

Table 1Q shows the percent of trips and person-trips which involved certain travel-related services during 1980. For the year, ten percent of all person-trips included reservations made by travel agents. About one-third of these trips also included itineraries planned in conjunction with a travel agent. Seven percent of all travel taken during 1980 were reported to be package tours while only three percent of total person-trips were taken as part of a group travel program. Eight percent of all travel included the use of rental cars.

The tables that follow detail total trips and person-trips during 1980, as indicated by the National Travel Survey.

Table 1A: Monthly Average Number and Percent of U.S. Adults Taking Trips, by Major Trip Characteristics, Full Year, 1980

Trip Characteristics	U.S. Adults (millions)	Percent of U.S. Adults
Total population	151.8	100%
Took one or more trips	33.1	22
Purpose of trip		
Visit friends/relatives	11.5	8
Other pleasure	12.5	8
Business/convention	5.1	3
Mode of transport		
Auto/truck/rv	26.4	17
Air	5.2	3
Vacation trip	20.1	13
Weekend trip	15.3	10

Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Table 1B: Number of Trips and Person-trips for Major Trip Characteristics, Full Year, 1980

Trip Characteristics	Trips (millions)	Person-trips (millions)
All trips	447.0	935.1
Purpose of trip		
Visit friends/relatives	145.8	331.8
Other pleasure	160.2	351.3
Business/convention	87.3	135.0
Mode of transport		
Auto/truck/rv	332.7	748.2
Air	90.6	142.5
Vacation trip	258.6	578.2
Weekend trip	201.9	451.5

Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Table 1C: Percent Distribution of TOTAL Trips and Person-trips by Destination Area, Full Year, 1980

Destination Area	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
Large SMSA	27%	25%
Small SMSA	34	34
Not an SMSA	31	36
Outside U.S.	7	7
Total	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 447.0 million trips,
935.1 million person-trips.

Table 1D: Percent Distribution of TOTAL Trips and Person-trips by Region of Destination, Full Year, 1980

Destination Region	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
New England	4%	4%
Eastern Gateway	5	5
George Washington Country	8	8
The South	24	24
Great Lakes Country	16	16
Mountain West	5	6
Frontier West	16	16
Far West and Hawaii	14	14
Outside U.S.	7	7
Total	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 447.0 million total trips,
935.1 million total person-trips.

Table 1E: Percent Distribution of TOTAL Trips and Person-trips by Trip Distance, Full Year, 1980

Trip Distance	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
200-299 miles	25%	27%
300-399 miles	16	17
400-599 miles	15	15
600-999 miles	12	11
1,000-1,999 miles	14	15
2,000 miles or more	10	9
Outside U.S.	7	7
Total	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 447.0 million total trips,
935.1 million total person-trips.

Table 1F: Percent Distribution of TOTAL Trips and Person-trips by Trip Duration, Full Year, 1980

Trip Duration	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
No nights	7%	8%
One night	13	13
2 to 3 nights	37	38
4 to 9 nights	30	29
10 nights or more	12	12
Total	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 447.0 million total trips,
935.1 million total person-trips.

Table 1G: Percent Distribution of TOTAL Trips and Person-trips by Family Income, Full Year, 1980

Family Income	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
Less than $10,000	11%	9%
$10,000 - $19,000	26	26
$20,000 - $29,000	24	26
$30,000 or more	30	30
Not reported	9	9
Total	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding.
Source: U.S Travel Data Center

Base: 447.0 million total trips,
935.1 million total person-trips.

Table 1H: Percent Distribution of TOTAL Trips and Person-trips by Type of Lodging, Full Year, 1980

Type of Lodging	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
Home of friends/relatives	44%	45%
Hotel/motel/motor hotel	40	37
Rented cabin, condo. or vacation home	3	4
Own cabin, condo. or vacation home	3	4
Camper, rv, tent	6	7
Other	2	2
No nights	7	8

Note: Details may add to more than 100% due to multiple responses.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 447.0 million total trips,
935.1 million total person-trips.

Table 1I: Percent Distribution of TOTAL Trips and Person-trips by Region of Trip Origin, Full Year, 1980

Origin Region	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
New England	5%	4%
Eastern Gateway	10	9
George Washington Country	9	9
The South	19	19
Great Lakes Country	20	21
Mountain West	4	5
Frontier West	17	18
Far West	15	14
Total	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 447.0 million total trips,
935.1 million total person-trips.

Table 1J: Percent Distribution of TOTAL Trips and Person-trips by Purpose of Trip, Full Year, 1980

Purpose of Trip	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
Visit friends/relatives	33%	35%
Other pleasure	36	38
Business/convention	19	14
Other	12	12
Total	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 447.0 million total trips,
935.1 million total person-trips.

Table 1K: Percent Distribution of TOTAL Trips and Person-trips by Area of Residence, Full Year, 1980

Area of Residence	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
Large SMSA	36%	35%
Small SMSA	37	38
Not an SMSA	26	30
Total	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 447.0 million total trips,
935.1 million total person-trips.

Table 1L: Percent Distribution of TOTAL Trips and Person-trips by Primary Mode of Transportation, Full Year, 1980

Mode of Transportation	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
Auto/truck/rv	76%	81%
Airplane	20	15
Bus	3	2
Train	1	1
Other	2	1
Total	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 447.0 million total trips,
935.1 million total person-trips.

Table 1M: Percent Distribution of TOTAL Trips and Person-trips by Travel Party Size, Full Year, 1980

Travel Party Size	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
One	39%	19%
Two	35	34
Three	12	17
Four	8	15
Five or more	6	15
Total	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 447.0 million total trips,
935.1 million total person-trips.

Table 1N: Percent Distribution of TOTAL Trips and Person-trips by Travel Party Structure, Full Year, 1980

Travel Party Structure	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
One adult without children	40%	19%
Two or more adults, without children	36	35
One adult with children	5	7
Two or more adults with children	17	35
Total	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 447.0 million total trips,
935.1 million total person-trips.

Table 10: Percent Distribution of TOTAL Trips and Person-trips by Vacation or Other Trip, Full Year, 1980

Vacation or Other Trip	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
Vacation trip	58%	62%
Not a vacation trip	42	38
Total	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 447.0 million total trips,
935.1 million total person-trips.

Table 1P: Percent Distribution of TOTAL Trips and Person-trips by Weekend or Other Trip, Full Year, 1980

Weekend or Other Trip	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
Weekend trip	45%	48%
Not a weekend trip	55	52
Total	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 447.0 million total trips,
935.1 million total person-trips.

Table 1Q: Percent Distribution of TOTAL Trips and Person-trips Involving Travel-Related Services, Full Year, 1980

Travel-Related Services	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
Car Rental		
Rented a car	10%	8%
Did not rent a car	90	92
Package Tour		
Was a package tour	9	7
Was not a package tour	91	93
Travel Agent		
Used for reservations	12	10
Used for itinerary	3	3
Not used for itinerary	8	7
Not used for reservations	88	90
Group Travel		
Part of group travel program	4	3
Not part of group travel program	96	97

Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 447.0 million trips
935.1 million person-trips.

U.S. AIR TRAVEL

Almost 91 million trips and 143 million person-trips were taken by air during 1980. A monthly average of 5.2 million U.S. adults traveled using this transportation mode during the year.

More air travel during 1980 was destined to large SMSA's than to any other type of geographic area, comprising 37 percent of all air person-trips. Small SMSA's were frequented by 30 percent and rural areas received only 12 percent of such person-trips for 1980. On a regional basis, the South was the leading destination region for the country, garnering 22 percent of total air person-trips. Air travelers to areas outside the U.S. accounted for 23 percent. The Far West (including Alaska and Hawaii) region also received an above average share of 18 percent, while New England, Eastern Gateway, and Mountain West regions were visited least.

Typically, air travel involved longer-than-average distances and durations. Fifty-four percent of all air person-trips were taken by those traveling 1,000 straight-line, round-trip miles or more. Only four percent of total air person-trips covered 400 miles or less. Durations of between four and nine nights were common among air travelers, comprising 39 percent, and another 28 percent stayed 10 nights or more away from home. Only 11 percent of all air travelers stayed away from home one night or less. Air travelers averaged 7.3 nights away from home in 1980 for a total of 1.0 billion person-nights.

Americans with annual family incomes of $30,000 or more continued to dominate air travel for the year, taking 44 percent of all such person-trips. Those earning less than $10,000 per year accounted for only six percent of total air travel during 1980.

Most air travelers preferred commerical lodging such as hotels, motels, and motor hotels as overnight accommodations. Fifty-six percent of air travelers stayed at these types of commerical lodging facilities, while 42 percent included overnight stays with friends or relatives. All other types of lodging amounted to only seven percent of the total.

Air travel in 1980 was greatest from the Frontier West and Far West regions of the country, each originating 17 percent of all air person-trips. The Mountain West and New England produced the fewest number of air travelers for the year, four and eight percent, respectively. Almost one-half of 1980 air travel originated in large cities, while only 19 percent were from rural areas of the country.

In 1980, the purpose for travel by air was distributed fairly equally among the several categories identified in the

Survey. Air travel for "other pleasure" and for business and/or convention purposes each accounted for 32 percent of total person-trips by this mode. Visiting friends and relatives accounted for 25 percent of total air person-trips.

Persons traveling alone were the most common type of air traveler during 1980, taking 39 percent of all air person-trips. Air travel by two members of a household made up 35 percent. Twenty-two percent of all 1980 air travel included children.

Air travel which was considered to be vacation travel amounted to 53 percent of total air trips and 61 percent of all air person-trips. Weekend travel accounted for 21 percent of both air trips and person-trips.

Americans traveling by air were more likely to use the travel-related services identified in the Survey than those traveling by other modes. Forty-three percent of those traveling by air made reservations through a travel agent, and 39 percent used a rental car. Air travelers were also twice as likely as those on the average trip to be traveling as part of a package tour and/or group travel program.

The tables which follow detail air travel during 1980, as indicated by the National Travel Survey.

Table 2A: Percent Distribution of AIR Trips and Person-trips by Destination Area, Full Year, 1980

Destination Area	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
Large SMSA	38%	37%
Small SMSA	27	30
Not an SMSA	11	12
Outside U.S.	20	23
Total	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 90.6 million air trips,
142.5 million air person-trips.

Table 2B: Percent Distribution of AIR Trips and Person-trips by Destination Region, Full Year, 1980

Destination Region	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
New England	3%	3%
Eastern Gateway	4	4
George Washington Country	7	6
The South	21	22
Great Lakes Country	9	8
Mountain West	5	4
Frontier West	14	12
Far West and Hawaii	17	18
Outside U.S.	20	23
Total	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 90.6 million air trips,
142.5 million air person-trips.

Table 2C: Percent Distribution of AIR Trips and Person-trips by Trip Distance, Full Year, 1980

Trip Distance	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
200-299 miles	1%	1%
300-399 miles	4	3
400-599 miles	9	8
600-999 miles	13	12
1,000-1,999 miles	22	22
2,000 miles or more	29	32
Outside U.S.	20	23
Total	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 90.6 million air trips,
142.5 million air person-trips.

Table 2D: Percent Distribution of AIR Trips and Person-trips by Trip Duration, Full Year, 1980

Trip Duration	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
No nights	5%	4%
One night	9	7
2 to 3 nights	25	23
4 to 9 nights	37	39
10 nights or more	22	28
Total	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 90.6 million air trips,
142.5 million air person-trips.

Table 2E: Percent Distribution of AIR Trips and Person-trips by Family Income, Full Year, 1980

Family Income	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
Less than $10,000	8%	6%
$10,000 - $19,000	14	15
$20,000 - $29,000	22	25
$30,000 or more	48	44
Not reported	8	10
Total	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding.
Source: U.S Travel Data Center

Base: 90.6 million air trips,
142.5 million air person-trips.

Table 2F: Percent Distribution of AIR Trips and Person-trips by Type of Lodging, Full Year, 1980

Type of Lodging	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
Home of friends/relatives	38%	42%
Hotel/motel/motor hotel	57	56
Rented cabin, condo. or vacation home	3	3
Own cabin, condo. or vacation home	1	2
Camper, rv, tent	0	0
Other	3	2
No nights	5	4

Note: Details may add to more than 100% due to multiple responses.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 90.6 million air trips,
142.5 million air person-trips.

Table 2G: Percent Distribution of AIR Trips and Person-trips by Region of Trip Origin, Full Year, 1980

Origin Region	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
New England	9%	8%
Eastern Gateway	14	14
George Washington Country	9	12
The South	14	14
Great Lakes Country	14	15
Mountain West	4	4
Frontier West	20	17
Far West	16	17
Total	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 90.6 million air trips,
142.5 million air person-trips.

Table 2H: Percent Distribution of AIR Trips and Person-trips by Purpose of Trip, Full Year, 1980

Purpose of Trip	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
Visit friends/relatives	24%	25%
Other pleasure	28	32
Business/convention	38	32
Other	12	12
Total	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 90.6 million air trips,
142.5 million air person-trips.

Table 2I: Percent Distribution of AIR Trips and Person-trips by Area of Residence, Full Year, 1980

Area of Residence	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
Large SMSA	51%	49%
Small SMSA	33	33
Not an SMSA	16	19
Total	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 90.6 million air trips,
142.5 million air person-trips.

Table 2J: Percent Distribution of AIR Trips and Person-trips by Travel Party Size, Full Year, 1980

Travel Party Size	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
One	62%	39%
Two	28	35
Three	5	9
Four	4	10
Five or more	1	7
Total	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 90.6 million air trips,
142.5 million air person-trips.

Table 2K: Percent Distribution of AIR Trips and Person-trips by Travel Party Structure, Full Year, 1980

Travel Party Structure	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
One adult without children	63%	40%
Two or more adults, without children	25	36
One adult with children	2	6
Two or more adults with children	6	16
Total	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 90.6 million air trips,
142.5 million air person-trips.

Table 2L: Percent Distribution of AIR Trips and Person-trips by Vacation or Other Trip, Full Year, 1980

Vacation or Other Trip	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
Vacation trip	53%	61%
Not a vacation trip	47	39
Total	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 90.6 million air trips,
142.5 million air person-trips.

Table 2M: Percent Distribution of AIR Trips and Person-trips by Weekend or Other Trip, Full Year, 1980

Weekend or Other Trip	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
Weekend trip	21%	21%
Not a weekend trip	79	79
Total	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 90.6 million air trips,
142.5 million air person-trips.

Table 2N: Percent Distribution of AIR Trips and Person-trips Involving Travel-Related Services, Full Year, 1980

Travel-Related Services	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
Car rental		
Rented a car	38%	39%
Did not rent a car	62	61
Package Tour		
Was a package tour	16	17
Was not a package tour	84	83
Travel Agent		
Used for reservations	41	43
Used for itinerary	9	10
Not used for itinerary	30	32
Not used for reservations	59	57
Group Travel		
Part of group travel program	7	8
Not part of group travel program	95	92

Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 90.6 million air trips,
142.5 million air person-trips.

U.S. AUTO/TRUCK/RV TRAVEL

Nearly 333 million trips and just over 748 million person-trips were taken by automobile, truck, or recreational vehicle during 1980. A monthly average of 26.4 million U.S. adults, or 17 percent of the total U.S. adult population, traveled by these modes during the year.

The South was the most popular destination region for those traveling by auto/truck/rv in 1980, garnering 25 percent of total person-trips by these modes. The Great Lakes Country and Frontier West regions were also favored, each receiving 17 percent. Those regions visited least, New England, Eastern Gateway, and the Mountain West, accrued about five percent each. Three percent of those using personal motor vehicles traveled to places outside the U.S. Most personal motor vehicle travel in 1980 was destined to rural or small metropolitan areas. Less than one-quarter of all auto/truck/rv person-trips were taken to large cities.

Over one-half of all auto/truck/rv person-trips occurred relatively close to home and involved distances of less than 400 straight-line, round-trip miles. Another 28 percent traveled between 400 and 999 miles, while only 16 percent of all personal motor vehicle travel covered distances of 1,000 miles or more.

Most 1980 auto/truck/rv travel involved moderate durations. Sixty-nine percent stayed between two and nine nights away from home, while only nine percent stayed 10 nights or longer. Eight percent of the total number of these person-trips were day trips. Person's traveling by automobile, truck, or recreational vehicle averaged 4.1 nights away from home for a total of 3.1 billion person-nights.

The distribution of auto/truck/rv trips and person-trips was fairly equal among the various family income categories with the exception of those earning less than $10,000 (who took only 10 percent of all person-trips by these modes).

Personal motor vehicle travelers preferred the homes of friends and relatives for overnight accommodations, used during 46 percent of both trips and person-trips. Thirty-four percent of those traveling by these modes stayed in commercial lodgings. Among other types of overnight accommodations, campers, recreational vehicles, and tents were most popular.

Twenty-two percent of personal motor vehicle travel originated in the Great Lakes Country region, the leading generator of such travel for the year. However, the South, with 20 percent, and the Frontier West, with 18 percent, were also above-average producers. New England and the Mountain West regions generated the fewest auto/truck/rv travelers, only four and five percent

each. The largest percentage of travelers by these modes came from small SMSA's. Large cities and rural areas each produced 31 percent of the total.

In 1980, auto/truck/rv travel was taken most frequently for pleasure. "Other pleasure," which includes outdoor recreation, entertainment, and sightseeing, was the most commonly identified reason for travel and accounted for 39 percent of the total. Travel to visit friends and relatives was only slightly less common. Twelve percent of all person-trips by these modes were taken for business/convention purposes.

Both the auto/truck/rv travel party size and structure were similar to that evident for the average trip in 1980. Forty-seven percent of person-trips by these modes were taken by two persons or less, while only 17 percent involved travel parties of five or more. Almost half of all personal motor vehicle travel included children.

Sixty-two percent of all personal motor vehicle travel was considered vacation travel and 54 percent occurred over a weekend.

Travel-related services were used infrequently by persons traveling by personal motor vehicles. Only four percent of these person-trips included a package tour, and one percent was part of a group travel program. In addition, only three percent of auto/truck/rv travelers used a travel agent to secure reservations. Similarly, three percent rented a car sometime during their trip.

The tables that follow detail auto/truck/rv travel during 1980, as indicated by the National Travel Survey.

Table 3A: Percent Distribution of AUTO/TRUCK/RV Trips and Person-trips by Destination Area, Full Year, 1980

Destination Area	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
Large SMSA	24%	22%
Small SMSA	34	34
Not an SMSA	39	40
Outside U.S.	3	3
Total	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 332.7 million auto/truck/rv trips,
748.2 million auto/truck/rv person-trips.

Table 3B: Percent Distribution of AUTO/TRUCK/RV Trips and Person-trips by Destination Region, Full Year, 1980

Destination Region	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
New England	5%	4%
Eastern Gateway	5	5
George Washington Country	9	8
The South	25	25
Great Lakes Country	17	17
Mountain West	5	5
Frontier West	16	17
Far West and Hawaii	14	14
Outside U.S.	3	3
Total	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 332.7 million auto/truck/rv trips,
748.2 million auto/truck/rv person-trips.

Table 3C: Percent Distribution of AUTO/TRUCK/RV Trips and Person-trips by Round-trip Distance, Full Year, 1980

Trip Distance	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
200-299 miles	32%	32%
300-399 miles	20	20
400-599 miles	17	17
600-999 miles	11	11
1,000-1,999 miles	12	12
2,000 miles or more	5	4
Outside U.S.	4	3
Total	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 332.7 million auto/truck/rv trips,
748.2 million auto/truck/rv person-trips.

Table 3D: Percent Distribution of AUTO/TRUCK/RV Trips and Person-trips by Trip Duration, Full Year, 1980

Trip Duration	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
No nights	8%	8%
One night	14	14
2 to 3 nights	40	41
4 to 9 nights	28	28
10 nights or more	9	9
Total	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 332.7 million auto/truck/rv trips,
748.2 million auto/truck/rv person-trips.

Table 3E: Percent Distribution of AUTO/TRUCK/RV Trips and Person-trips by Family Income, Full Year, 1980

Family Income	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
Less than $10,000	12%	10%
$10,000 - $19,000	30	28
$20,000 - $29,000	25	27
$30,000 or more	28	29
Not reported	5	6
Total	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding.
Source: U.S Travel Data Center

Base: 332.7 million auto/truck/rv trips,
748.2 million auto/truck/rv person-trips.

Table 3F: Percent Distribution of AUTO/TRUCK/RV Trips and Person-trips by Type of Lodging, Full Year, 1980

Type of Lodging	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
Home of friends/relatives	46%	46%
Hotel/motel/motor hotel	36	34
Rented cabin, condo. or vacation home	4	4
Own cabin, condo. or vacation home	4	4
Camper, rv, tent	8	8
Other	1	1
No nights	8	8

Note: Details may add to more than 100% due to multiple responses.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 332.7 million auto/truck/rv trips,
748.2 million auto/truck/rv person-trips.

Table 3G: Percent Distribution of AUTO/TRUCK/RV Trips and Person-trips by Region of Trip Origin, Full Year, 1980

Origin Region	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
New England	4%	4%
Eastern Gateway	8	8
George Washington Country	9	9
The South	21	20
Great Lakes Country	21	22
Mountain West	5	5
Frontier West	17	18
Far West	15	14
Total	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 332.7 million auto/truck/rv trips,
748.2 million auto/truck/rv person-trips.

Table 3H: Percent Distribution of AUTO/TRUCK/RV Trips and Person-trips by Purpose of Trip, Full Year, 1980

Purpose of Trip	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
Visit friends/relatives	35%	37%
Other pleasure	38	39
Business/convention	15	12
Other	14	13
Total	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 332.7 million auto/truck/rv trips,
748.2 million auto/truck/rv person-trips.

Table 3I: Percent Distribution of AUTO/TRUCK/RV Trips and Person-trips by Area of Residence, Full Year, 1980

Area of Residence	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
Large SMSA	31%	31%
Small SMSA	39	38
Not an SMSA	30	31
Total	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 332.7 million auto/truck/rv trips,
748.2 million auto/truck/rv person-trips.

Table 3J: Percent Distribution of AUTO/TRUCK/RV Trips and Person-trips by Travel Party Size, Full Year, 1980

Travel Party Size	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
One	32%	14%
Two	38	33
Three	14	19
Four	9	16
Five or more	7	17
Total	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 332.7 million auto/truck/rv trips,
748.2 million auto/truck/rv person-trips.

Table 3K: Percent Distribution of AUTO/TRUCK/RV Trips and Person-trips by Travel Party Structure, Full Year, 1980

Travel Party Structure	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
One adult without children	32%	15%
Two or more adults, without children	38	36
One adult with children	7	7
Two or more adults with children	22	39
Total	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 332.7 million auto/truck/rv trips,
748.2 million auto/truck/rv person-trips.

Table 3L: Percent Distribution of AUTO/TRUCK/RV Trips and Person-trips by Vacation or Other Trip, Full Year, 1980

Vacation or Other Trip	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
Vacation trip	59%	62%
Not a vacation trip	41	38
Total	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 332.7 million auto/truck/rv trips,
748.2 million auto/truck/rv person-trips.

Table 3M: Percent Distribution of AUTO/TRUCK/RV Trips and Person-trips by Weekend or Other Trip, Full Year, 1980

Weekend or Other Trip	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
Weekend trip	53%	54%
Not a weekend trip	47	46
Total	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 332.7 million auto/truck/rv trips,
748.2 million auto/truck/rv person-trips.

Table 3N: Percent Distribution of AUTO/TRUCK/RV Trips and Person-trips Involving Travel-Related Services, Full Year, 1980

Travel-Related Services	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
Car rental		
Rented a car	3%	3%
Did not rent a car	97	97
Package Tour		
Was a package tour	5	4
Was not a package tour	95	96
Travel Agent	3	3
Used for reservations	1	1
Used for itinerary	2	2
Not used for itinerary	97	97
Group Travel		
Part of group travel program	1	1
Not part of group travel program	99	99

Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 332.7 million auto/truck/rv trips,
748.2 million auto/truck/rv person-trips.

U.S. BUSINESS/CONVENTION TRAVEL

On the average, 5.1 million U.S. adults traveled on business or to attend a convention during each month of 1980. In all, a total of more than 87 million trips and 135 million person-trips were taken for these purposes during the year.

The South was the most favored destination region in 1980, receiving almost one-quarter of all business/convention person-trips taken. Ranking second was the Great Lakes Country region, which received 17 percent of such travelers. New England, Eastern Gateway, and the Mountain West were the regions least likely to host business/convention travelers for the year; each accounted for only four percent of the total.

Business travel in 1980 was most frequently destined to small cities which garnered 41 percent of all business/convention person-trips recorded. Only 19 percent were to rural areas of the country, and 10 percent were destined to areas outside the U.S.

Business/convention travel in 1980 had a fairly even distribution among all distance categories specified; however, the largest share of business/convention person-trips, 39 percent, were within 400 straight-line, round-trip miles of home. Twenty-six percent involved distances of 1,000 miles or more.

Moderate durations were also apparent for 1980 business/convention travel. Thirty-eight percent of all business/convention person-trips included two to three nights away from home, and another 21 percent stayed between four and nine nights. Thirty-one percent of this travel involved stays of one night or less, while nine percent showed stays of 10 nights or more. Business and convention travelers averaged 3.5 nights away from home for a total of 472.5 million person-nights.

Americans with annual family incomes of $30,000 or more continued to dominate the business/convention travel market, recording 42 percent of all such person-trips. One-half of all business travelers had a family income ranging from $10,000 to $29,999 per year. Only three percent of such travel were taken by adults in the lowest income bracket.

Commerical lodging facilities were the preferred overnight accommodations for most business/convention travelers, used during 63 percent of all person-trips recorded in 1980. Twenty-two percent lodged with friends and relatives, while only eight percent used other types of facilities.

The South was the number one producer of business/convention travel, originating one-quarter of all person-trips. The Frontier West and Far West regions, each producing 17 percent, were also

significant sources of such travel. The Mountain West generated the least amount of business/convention person-trips in 1980: four percent of the total. Thirty-seven percent of the business/convention travel reported originated in small cities. About one-third of all person-trips began in large SMSA's, while 28 percent of all business travelers lived in rural areas.

The primary mode of transportation among business/convention travelers was personal motor vehicles, used on 64 percent of all business/convention person-trips. Air travel, however, was more common among these types of travelers than the average and was reported as the primary mode for 35 percent of all business/convention person-trips. All other modes showed minimal usage.

Business travel parties tend to be smaller and less likely to include children than other types of travel parties. In 1980, 64 percent of all business/convention trips and 42 percent of such person-trips were taken by those traveling alone. Thirty-two percent involved travel parties of two, and 20 percent included children.

Only 10 percent of business/convention travelers also considered their trip to be a vacation, and 29 percent of such travel occurred over a weekend.

Business/convention travelers were much more likely to make use of the travel-related services identified in the Survey than all other travelers. Travel agents were utilized on 19 percent of all person-trips for these purposes. Likewise, 20 percent of all business/convention travelers rented cars and 12 percent traveled on a package tour. Only two percent of all business/convention travelers, however, were part of a group travel program.

The tables that follow detail business/convention travel during 1980 as indicated by the National Travel Survey.

Table 4A: Percent Distribution of BUSINESS/CONVENTION Trips and Person-trips by Destination Area, Full Year, 1980

Destination Area	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
Large SMSA	34%	32%
Small SMSA	35	41
Not an SMSA	16	19
Outside U.S.	10	10
Total	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 87.3 million business/convention trips,
135.0 million business/convention person-trips.

Table 4B: Percent Distribution of BUSINESS/CONVENTION Trips and Person-trips by Destination Region, Full Year, 1980

Destination Region	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
New England	4%	4%
Eastern Gateway	4	4
George Washington Country	8	7
The South	22	24
Great Lakes Country	18	17
Mountain West	5	4
Frontier West	18	16
Far West and Hawaii	14	14
Outside U.S.	10	10
Total	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 87.3 million business/convention trips,
135.0 million business/convention person-trips.

Table 4C: Percent Distribution of BUSINESS/CONVENTION Trips and Person-trips by Round-Trip Distance, Full Year, 1980

Trip Distance	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
200-299 miles	19%	20%
300-399 miles	16	19
400-599 miles	15	14
600-999 miles	12	12
1,000-1,999 miles	15	14
2,000 miles or more	12	12
Outside U.S.	10	10
Total	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 87.3 million business/convention trips,
135.0 million business/convention person-trips.

Table 4D: Percent Distribution of BUSINESS/CONVENTION Trips and Person-trips by Trip Duration, Full Year, 1980

Trip Duration	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
No nights	12%	12%
One night	19	19
2 to 3 nights	40	38
4 to 9 nights	21	21
10 nights or more	7	9
Total	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 87.3 million business/convention trips,
135.0 million business/convention person-trips.

Table 4E: Percent Distribution of BUSINESS/CONVENTION Trips and Person-trips by Family Income, Full Year, 1980

Family Income	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
Less than $10,000	3%	3%
$10,000 - $19,000	19	20
$20,000 - $29,000	24	30
$30,000 or more	46	42
Not reported	8	5
Total	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding.
Source: U.S Travel Data Center

Base: 87.3 million business/convention trips,
135.0 million business/convention person-trips.

Table 4F: Percent Distribution of BUSINESS/CONVENTION Trips and Person-trips by Type of Lodging, Full Year, 1980

Type of Lodging	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
Home of friends/relatives	18%	22%
Hotel/motel/motor hotel	66	63
Rented cabin, condo. or vacation home	1	1
Own cabin, condo. or vacation home	0	1
Camper, rv, tent	1	3
Other	3	3
No nights	12	12

Note: Details may add to more than 100% due to multiple responses.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 87.3 million business/convention trips,
135.0 million business/convention person-trips.

Table 4G: Percent Distribution of BUSINESS/CONVENTION Trips and Person-trips by Region of Trip Origin, Full Year, 1980

Origin Region	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
New England	8%	7%
Eastern Gateway	8	7
George Washington Country	8	9
The South	22	25
Great Lakes Country	15	14
Mountain West	4	4
Frontier West	19	17
Far West	16	17
Total	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 87.3 million business/convention trips,
135.0 million business/convention person-trips.

4H: Percent Distribution of BUSINESS/CONVENTION Trips and Person-trips by Area of Residence, Full Year, 1980

Area of Residence	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
Large SMSA	37%	33%
Small SMSA	34	37
Not an SMSA	23	28
Total	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 87.3 million business/convention trips,
135.0 million business/convention person-trips.

Table 41: Percent Distribution of BUSINESS/CONVENTION Trips and Person-trips by Primary Mode of Transportation, Full Year, 1980

Mode of Transportation	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
Auto/truck/rv	56%	64%
Airplane	42	35
Bus	1	1
Train	1	1
Other	0	1
Total	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 87.3 million business/convention trips,
135.0 million business/convention person-trips.

Table 4J: Percent Distribution of BUSINESS/CONVENTION Trips and Person-trips by Travel Party Size, Full Year, 1980

Travel Party Size	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
One	64%	42%
Two	25	32
Three	7	12
Four	3	6
Five or more	3	8
Total	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 87.3 million business/convention trips,
135.0 million business/convention person-trips.

Table 4K: Percent Distribution of BUSINESS/CONVENTION Trips and Person-trips by Travel Party Structure, Full Year, 1980

Travel Party Structure	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
One adult without children	65%	43%
Two or more adults, without children	26	35
One adult with children	4	8
Two or more adults with children	4	12
Total	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 87.3 million business/convention trips,
135.0 million business/convention person-trips.

Table 4L: Percent Distribution of BUSINESS/CONVENTION Trips and Person-trips by Vacation or Other Trip, Full Year, 1980

Vacation or Other Trip	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
Vacation trip	10%	10%
Not a vacation trip	90	90
Total	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 87.3 million business/convention trips,
135.0 million business/convention person-trips.

Table 4M: Percent Distribution of BUSINESS/CONVENTION Trips and Person-trips by Weekend or Other Trip, Full Year, 1980

Weekend or Other Trip	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
Weekend trip	26%	29%
Not a weekend trip	73	71
Total	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 87.3 million business/convention trips,
135.0 million business/convention person-trips.

Table 4N: Percent Distribution of BUSINESS/CONVENTION Trips and Person-trips Involving Travel-Related Services, Full Year, 1980

Travel-Related Services	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
Car rental		
Rented a car	25%	20%
Did not rent a car	75	80
Package Tour		
Was a package tour	14	12
Was not a package tour	86	88
Travel Agent		
Used for reservations	21	19
Used for itinerary	5	4
Not used for itinerary	15	14
Not used for reservations	79	81
Group Travel		
Part of group travel program	3	2
Not part of group travel program	97	98

Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 87.3 million business/convention trips,
135.0 million business/convention person-trips.

U.S. PLEASURE TRAVEL

More than 306 million trips and 683 million person-trips were taken by Americans for pleasure during 1980. Pleasure travel includes visiting friends and relatives, outdoor recreation, sightseeing, and entertainment. A monthly average of 24 million U.S. adults traveled for these purposes during the year.

More Americans preferred rural areas or small cities as destinations for their pleasure trips. Large SMSA's were the least favored, visited by only 22 percent of all pleasure travelers. The South was the number one regional destination area for 1980, hosting 25 percent of all pleasure person-trips. The Frontier West region ranked second with 16 percent. The Great Lakes Country and the Far West (including Alaska and Hawaii) regions also showed above-average shares. Seven percent of all pleasure person-trips during 1980 were taken to areas outside the U.S.

The percent distribution of trips and person-trips by trip distance was the same for pleasure travel as for total U.S. travel. Forty-three percent of all pleasure person-trips covered less than 400 straight-line, round-trip miles. Twenty-three percent involved distances of 1,000 miles or more.

Pleasure trips tended to be longer in duration than the average trip in 1980. Forty-five percent of all pleasure person-trips involved four nights or more away from home. Fourteen percent showed duration of ten nights or longer, while only six percent were day trips. Americans traveling on pleasure person-trips averaged 5.0 nights away from home for a total of 3.4 billion person-nights.

Adults in all income categories took pleasure trips in 1980; however, over one-half were taken by those with annual family incomes of $20,000 or more. Eleven percent of all pleasure person-trips were taken by adults in the lowest income bracket.

The homes of friends and relatives continued to be the preferred type of overnight accommodations for pleasure travelers and were used during half of all such person-trips. Hotels, motels, and motor hotels were used during one-third of all pleasure travel in 1980. Other forms of lodging accounted for 17 percent of pleasure person-trips. Most frequently reported in this group were campers, recreational vehicles, or tents.

The Great Lakes Country region produced the greatest number of pleasure travelers during 1980, where 22 percent of all person-trips originated. The South produced 18 percent and the Frontier West produced 17 percent, both above average. New England generated the fewest number of pleasure travelers, four percent.

More pleasure travelers came from small cities than from any other geographic area. Residents of these areas took 38 percent of all pleasure person-trips reported in 1980. Large cities originated 32 percent, and rural areas produced the least.

Pleasure travelers overwelmingly preferred to travel by automobile, truck, and recreational vehicle, used during 84 percent of all person-trips. Travel by air accounted for 12 percent of pleasure person-trips, and all other modes, when combined, made up only six percent.

Compared to the average travel party size, pleasure travel parties were somewhat larger in 1980, with just over half of all pleasure person-trips comprised of three persons or more. Forty-six percent included children.

In 1980, over three-fourths of all pleasure person-trips were also considered to be vacations, and just over half occurred over a weekend or long weekend.

Pleasure travelers tended to use infrequently the travel related services defined in the Survey. Nine percent of total pleasure person-trips involved use of a travel agent and only seven percent were a packaged tour. An even smaller percentage, five percent, were taken as part of a group travel program. Seven percent of all pleasure travelers rented a car during their trip.

The tables that follow detail pleasure travel during 1980 as indicated by the National Travel Survey.

Table 5A: Percent Distribution of PLEASURE Trips and Person-trips by Destination Area, Full Year, 1980

Destination Area	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
Large SMSA	23%	22%
Small SMSA	30	32
Not an SMSA	38	39
Outside U.S.	7	7
Total	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 306.0 million pleasure trips,
683.1 million pleasure person-trips.

Table 5B: Percent Distribution of PLEASURE Trips and Person-trips by Destination Region, Full Year, 1980

Destination Region	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
New England	4%	3%
Eastern Gateway	5	5
George Washington Country	8	8
The South	25	25
Great Lakes Country	15	15
Mountain West	6	6
Frontier West	15	16
Far West and Hawaii	14	15
Outside U.S.	7	7
Total	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 306.0 million pleasure trips,
683.1 million pleasure person-trips.

Table 5C: Percent Distribution of PLEASURE Trips and Person-trips by Trip Distance, Full Year, 1980

Trip Distance	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
200-299 miles	26%	27%
300-399 miles	16	16
400-599 miles	15	16
600-999 miles	11	11
1,000-1,999 miles	15	15
2,000 miles or more	9	8
Outside U.S.	7	7
Total	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 306.0 million pleasure trips,
683.1 million pleasure person-trips.

Table 5D: Percent Distribution of PLEASURE Trips and Person-trips by Trip Duration, Full Year, 1980

Trip Duration	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
No nights	6%	6%
One night	9	9
2 to 3 nights	37	38
4 to 9 nights	34	31
10 nights or more	14	14
Total	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 306.0 million pleasure trips,
683.1 million pleasure person-trips.

Table 5E: Percent Distribution of PLEASURE Trips and Person-trips by Family Income, Full Year, 1980

Family Income	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
Less than $10,000	13%	11%
$10,000 - $19,000	29	27
$20,000 - $29,000	24	26
$30,000 or more	25	28
Not reported	9	8
Total	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding.
Source: U.S Travel Data Center

Base: 306.0 million pleasure trips,
683.1 million pleasure person-trips.

Table 5F: Percent Distribution of PLEASURE Trips and Person-trips by Type of Lodging, Full Year, 1980

Type of Lodging	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
Home of friends/relatives	50%	50%
Hotel/motel/motor hotel	34	33
Rented cabin, condo. or vacation home	4	4
Own cabin, condo. or vacation home	4	4
Camper, rv, tent	8	8
Other	2	1
No nights	6	6

Note: Details may add to more than 100% due to multiple responses.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 306.0 million pleasure trips,
683.1 million pleasure person-trips.

Table 5G: Percent Distribution of PLEASURE Trips and Person-trips by Region of Trip Origin, Full Year, 1980

Origin Region	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
New England	4%	4%
Eastern Gateway	11	10
George Washington Country	8	9
The South	20	18
Great Lakes Country	21	22
Mountain West	4	5
Frontier West	16	17
Far West	14	14
Total	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 306.0 million pleasure trips,
683.1 million pleasure person-trips.

Table 5H: Percent Distribution of PLEASURE Trips and Person-trips by Area of Residence, Full Year, 1980

Area of Residence	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
Large SMSA	37%	32%
Small SMSA	37	38
Not an SMSA	24	27
Total	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 306.0 million pleasure trips,
683.1 million pleasure person-trips.

Table 5I: Percent Distribution of PLEASURE Trips and Person-trips by Primary Mode of Transportation, Full Year, 1980

Mode of Transportation	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
Auto/truck/rv	80%	84%
Airplane	16	12
Bus	3	3
Train	1	1
Other	1	2
Total	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 306.0 million pleasure trips,
683.1 million pleasure person-trips.

Table 5J: Percent Distribution of PLEASURE Trips and Person-trips by Travel Party Size, Full Year, 1980

Travel Party Size	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
One	33%	15%
Two	38	34
Three	13	18
Four	10	17
Five or more	6	16
Total	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 306.0 million pleasure trips,
683.1 million pleasure person-trips.

Table 5K: Percent Distribution of PLEASURE Trips and Person-trips by Travel Party Structure, Full Year, 1980

Travel Party Structure	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
One adult without children	33%	16%
Two or more adults, without children	37	37
One adult with children	6	7
Two or more adults with children	21	39
Total	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 306.0 million pleasure trips,
683.1 million pleasure person-trips.

Table 5L: Percent Distribution of PLEASURE Trips and Person-trips by Vacation or Other Trip, Full Year, 1980

Vacation or Other Trip	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
Vacation trip	75%	76%
Not a vacation trip	25	24
Total	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 306.0 million pleasure trips,
683.1 million pleasure person-trips.

Table 5M: Percent Distribution of PLEASURE Trips and Person-trips by Weekend or Other Trip, Full Year, 1980

Weekend or Other Trip	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
Weekend trip	51%	52%
Not a weekend trip	49	48
Total	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 306.0 million pleasure trips,
683.1 million pleasure person-trips.

Table 5N: Percent Distribution of PLEASURE Trips and Person-trips Involving Travel-Related Services, Full Year, 1980

Travel-Related Services	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
Car rental		
Rented a car	7%	7%
Did not rent a car	93	93
Package Tour		
Was a package tour	8	7
Was not a package tour	92	93
Travel Agent		
Used for reservations	10	9
Used for itinerary	3	3
Not used for itinerary	7	7
Not used for reservations	90	91
Group Travel		
Part of group travel program	4	5
Not part of group travel program	96	95

Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 306.0 million pleasure trips,
683.1 million pleasure person-trips.

U.S. VACATION TRAVEL

Vacation travel in 1980 consisted of just over 259 million trips and almost 580 million person-trips. Thirteen percent of all U.S. adults, or an average of 20.1 million individuals, took vacation trips during any given month of the year.

The South was the most popular destination for vacation travel during 1980, garnering a 24 percent share. The next most popular region was the Far West and Hawaii which received 16 percent of all vacation travelers. Rural areas were most preferred for vacation travel, receiving 38 percent of the total. Large cities hosted the smallest share with 23 percent.

Vacation travel tended to show distances somewhat longer than average in 1980. Twenty-eight percent of all vacation person-trips involved straight-line, round-trip distances of 1,000 miles or more. Thirty-six percent included distances of less than 400 miles round-trip, and 28 percent involved moderate distances of between 400 and 999 miles.

Vacation travel in 1980 also involved longer-than-average durations. More than half of all vacation travel this year included at least four nights away from home. Seventeen percent showed durations of ten nights or more. Only four percent were day trips. U.S. vacation travelers averaged 5.6 nights away from home for a total of 3.2 billion person-nights.

The distribution of vacation trips and person-trips by annual family income was similar to that evident for travel in general: those in the lower income brackets were less likely to travel on vacation than those with higher annual family incomes. Fifty-four percent of all vacation person-trips reported for the year were taken by those earning $20,000 or more per year. Conversely, only 11 percent were taken by those in the lowest income bracket.

The use of the homes of friends and relatives as overnight accommodations was common among vacation travelers and was reported on 46 percent of all such person-trips. Commercial lodging was also popular and captured a 39 percent share of all vacation travel. Among other types of facilities, campers, recreational vehicles and tents were used most frequently.

The greatest percentage of vacation person-trips originated in the Great Lakes Country region, 21 percent. The Frontier West and the South each produced 17 percent of the total. New England and the Mountain West originated the least vacation travel this year. Thirty-nine percent of all vacation person-trips were taken by residents of small SMSA's while those living in large cities produced 32 percent of total vacation travel.

Not surprisingly, more than half of all vacation travel in 1980 was taken for "other pleasure" purposes which includes outdoor recreation, sightseeing, and entertainment. Another 39 percent were taken to visit friends and relatives, while only two percent combined business and vacation.

The mode of transportation most commonly used for vacation travel was personal motor vehicles which accounted for 81 percent of total vacation person-trips. Travel by air for vacation amounted to 15 percent, while all other modes combined represented only four percent of the total.

Vacation travel parties tended to be larger than average. Thirty-four percent of all such person-trips involved four persons or more, and 45 percent included children.

Forty-eight percent of all vacation travel during 1980 occurred over a weekend.

Vacation travelers used travel-related services somewhat more frequently than other travelers. Eleven percent of all vacation person-trips involved a travel agent and eight percent were taken as a package tour. Eight percent of all vacation travelers rented cars and approximately three percent used group travel programs.

Table 6A: Percent Distribution of VACATION Trips and Person-trips by Destination Area, Full Year, 1980

Destination Area	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
Large SMSA	23%	23%
Small SMSA	32	31
Not an SMSA	36	38
Outside U.S.	9	8
Total	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 258.6 million vacation trips,
578.2 million vacation person-trips.

Table 6B: Percent Distribution of VACATION Trips and Person-trips by Destination Region, Full Year, 1980

Destination Region	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
New England	4%	4%
Eastern Gateway	5	5
George Washington Country	8	8
The South	25	24
Great Lakes Country	13	14
Mountain West	6	6
Frontier West	14	15
Far West and Hawaii	16	16
Outside U.S.	9	8
Total	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 258.6 million vacation trips,
578.2 million vacation person-trips.

Table 6C: Percent Distribution of VACATION Trips and Person-trips by Trip Distance, Full Year, 1980

Trip Distance	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
200-299 miles	20%	21%
300-399 miles	14	15
400-599 miles	16	16
600-999 miles	13	12
1,000-1,999 miles	17	18
2,000 miles or more	12	10
Outside U.S.	9	8
Total	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 258.6 million vacation trips,
578.2 million vacation person-trips.

Table 6D: Percent Distribution of VACATION Trips and Person-trips by Trip Duration, Full Year, 1980

Trip Duration	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
No nights	2%	4%
One night	7	7
2 to 3 nights	35	36
4 to 9 nights	38	36
10 nights or more	17	17
Total	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 258.6 million vacation trips,
578.2 million vacation person-trips.

Table 6E: Percent Distribution of VACATION Trips and Person-trips by Family Income, Full Year, 1980

Family Income	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
Less than $10,000	13%	11%
$10,000 - $19,000	27	26
$20,000 - $29,000	24	25
$30,000 or more	26	29
Not reported	10	9
Total	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding.
Source: U.S Travel Data Center

Base: 258.6 million vacation trips,
578.2 million vacation person-trips.

Table 6F: Percent Distribution of VACATION Trips and Person-trips by Type of Lodging, Full Year, 1980

Type of Lodging	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
Home of friends/relatives	47%	46%
Hotel/motel/motor hotel	39	39
Rented cabin, condo. or vacation home	5	5
Own cabin, condo. or vacation home	5	5
Camper, rv, tent	8	9
Other	2	1
No nights	2	4

Note: Details may add to more than 100% due to multiple responses.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 258.6 million vacation trips,
578.2 million vacation person-trips.

Table 6G: Percent Distribution of VACATION Trips and Person-trips by Region of Trip Origin, Full Year, 1980

Origin Region	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
New England	5%	4%
Eastern Gateway	11	10
George Washington Country	10	10
The South	19	17
Great Lakes Country	20	21
Mountain West	5	5
Frontier West	16	17
Far West	15	15
Total	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 258.6 million vacation trips,
578.2 million vacation person-trips.

Table 6H: Percent Distribution of VACATION Trips and Person-trips by Purpose of Trip, Full Year, 1980

Purpose of Trip	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
Visit friends/relatives	38%	39%
Other pleasure	52	51
Business/convention	3	2
Other	9	8
Total	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 258.6 million vacation trips,
578.2 million vacation person-trips.

Table 6I: Percent Distribution of VACATION Trips and Person-trips by Area of Residence, Full Year, 1980

Area of Residence	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
Large SMSA	35%	32%
Small SMSA	38	39
Not an SMSA	27	27
Total	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 258.6 million vacation trips,
578.2 million vacation person-trips.

Table 6J: Percent Distribution of VACATION Trips and Person-trips by Primary Mode of Transportation, Full Year, 1980

Mode of Transportation	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
Auto/truck/rv	77%	81%
Airplane	19	15
Bus	3	2
Train	*	*
Other	1	2
Total	100%	100%

* Less than .5 percent.
Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center.

Base: 258.6 million vacation trips,
578.2 million vacation person-trips.

Table 6K: Percent Distribution of VACATION Trips and Person-trips by Travel Party Size, Full Year, 1980

Travel Party Size	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
One	33%	15%
Two	38	34
Three	13	17
Four	9	17
Five or more	7	17
Total	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 258.6 million vacation trips,
578.2 million vacation person-trips.

Table 6L: Percent Distribution of VACATION Trips and Person-trips by Travel Party Structure, Full Year, 1980

Travel Party Structure	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
One adult without children	34%	16%
Two or more adults, without children	39	38
One adult with children	5	7
Two or more adults with children	21	38
Total	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 258.6 million vacation trips,
578.2 million vacation person-trips.

Table 6M: Percent Distribution of VACATION Trips and Person-trips by Weekend or Other Trip, Full Year, 1980

Weekend or Other Trip	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
Weekend trip	48%	48%
Not a weekend trip	52	52
Total	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 258.6 million vacation trips,
578.2 million vacation person-trips.

Table 6N: Percent Distribution of VACATION Trips and Person-trips Involving Travel-Related Services, Full Year, 1980

Travel-Related Services	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
Car rental		
Rented a car	8	8%
Did not rent a car	92	92
Package Tour		
Was a package tour	9	8
Was not a package tour	91	92
Travel Agent		
Used for reservations	12	11
Used for itinerary	4	3
Not used for itinerary	8	7
Not used for reservations	88	89
Group Travel		
Part of group travel program	4	3
Not part of group travel program	96	96

Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 258.6 million vacation trips,
578.2 million vacation person-trips.

U.S. WEEKEND TRAVEL

A monthly average of 15.3 million U.S. adults traveled over weekends during 1980. In all, they produced nearly 202 million weekend trips and 452 million weekend person-trips during the twelve-month period.

The South hosted more weekend travel in 1980 than any other region, garnering 22 percent of all weekend person-trips. The Frontier West was also favored with a 20 percent share. The least popular weekend destinations were New England and the Mountain West regions. Rural areas of the country were the most popular destinations for weekend travel, receiving 42 percent of all such person-trips. Thirty-four percent traveled to small cities, and the smallest number of weekend travelers were destined to large cities.

Weekend travel during 1980 understandably covered shorter-than-average distances, with well over half (57 percent) of all weekend travel involving straight-line, round-trip distances of less than 400 miles. Only nine percent of all weekend person-trips involved distances of 1,000 miles or more.

By definition, shorter durations were also the norm for 1980 weekend travel. Nearly two-thirds of all weekend person-trips included durations of two-three nights, and 20 percent of all weekend travelers stayed away from home one night or less. Weekend travelers averaged 2.4 nights away from home for a total of 1.1 billion person-nights.

Travel on weekends was most common among middle-income Americans. Fifty-five percent of all weekend person-trips were taken by those with family incomes of $10,000 to $29,999 per year. Those earning $30,000 or more took 29 percent, while adults in the lowest income bracket reported only nine percent.

Weekend travelers used the homes of friends and relatives more frequently than any other type of overnight accommodation. Forty-nine percent of total weekend person-trips involved this type of lodging. Hotels, motels, and motor hotels were also used often, while eight percent of all weekend person-trips included nights spent in campers, recreational vehicles or tents.

The Frontier West, Great Lakes Country, and The South regions produced above-average shares of weekend travelers for 1980: 21 percent, 20 percent, and 18 percent, respectively. New England and the Mountain West produced only five percent each. Thirty-eight percent of all weekend travelers came from small cities, 34 percent from large cities, and the remainder resided in rural areas of the country.

Visiting friends and relatives was the most commonly cited

reason for weekend travel in 1980, representing 42 percent of total weekend person-trips. Travel for "other pleasure" purposes accounted for a somewhat smaller share (37 percent), while nine percent of all weekend person-trips were taken for business or to attend a conference.

As might be expected, personal motor vehicles dominated weekend travel, reportedly used on 92 percent of all weekend person-trips. Seven percent of weekend travelers preferred air transportation, while other modes, such as bus and rail, were used infrequently.

Weekend travel parties tended to be slightly larger than average with 33 percent of all weekend person-trips involving four persons or more. Children were included on almost half of all 1980 weekend travel.

Sixty-two percent of weekend travelers considered their trips to be vacation travel, as well.

Weekend travelers tended to use the travel-related services identified in the Survey less than all travelers in general. Only five percent indicated having used a travel agent, while that same percentage of weekend person-trips traveled as part of a package tour. Group travel occurred even less. Rental cars were used during three percent of all 1980 weekend person-trips.

The tables that follow detail weekend travel during 1980, as indicated by the National Travel Survey.

Table 7A: Percent Distribution of WEEKEND Trips and Person-trips by Destination Area, Full Year, 1980

Destination Area	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
Large SMSA	24%	22%
Small SMSA	36	34
Not an SMSA	37	42
Outside U.S.	4	3
Total	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 201.9 million weekend trips,
451.5 million weekend person-trips.

Table 7B: Percent Distribution of WEEKEND Trips and Person-trips by Destination Region, Full Year, 1980

Destination Region	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
New England	4%	3%
Eastern Gateway	6	6
George Washington Country	9	10
The South	23	22
Great Lakes Country	17	17
Mountain West	4	5
Frontier West	18	20
Far West and Hawaii	14	14
Outside U.S.	4	3
Total	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 201.9 million weekend trips,
451.5 million weekend person-trips.

Table 7C: Percent Distribution of WEEKEND Trips and Person-trips by Round-trip Distance, Full Year, 1980

Trip Distance	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
200-299 miles	33%	36%
300-399 miles	21	21
400-599 miles	19	19
600-999 miles	13	11
1,000-1,999 miles	7	6
2,000 miles or more	3	3
Outside U.S.	4	3
Total	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 201.9 million weekend trips,
451.5 million weekend person-trips.

Table 7D: Percent Distribution of WEEKEND Trips and Person-trips by Trip Duration, Full Year, 1980

Trip Duration	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
No nights	4%	5%
One night	15	15
2 to 3 nights	62	62
4 to 9 nights	20	18
10 nights or more	0	0
Total	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 201.9 million weekend trips,
451.5 million weekend person-trips.

Table 7E: Percent Distribution of WEEKEND Trips and Person-trips by Family Income, Full Year, 1980

Family Income	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
Less than $10,000	11%	9%
$10,000 - $19,000	30	28
$20,000 - $29,000	25	27
$30,000 or more	28	29
Not reported	6	7
Total	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding.
Source: U.S Travel Data Center

Base: 201.9 million weekend trips,
451.5 million weekend person-trips.

Table 7F: Percent Distribution of WEEKEND Trips and Person-trips by Type of Lodging, Full Year, 1980

Type of Lodging	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
Home of friends/relatives	50%	49%
Hotel/motel/motor hotel	34	31
Rented cabin, condo. or vacation home	3	2
Own cabin, condo. or vacation home	4	4
Camper, rv, tent	7	8
Other	1	1
No nights	4	5

Note: Details may add to more than 100% due to multiple responses.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 201.9 million weekend trips,
451.5 million weekend person-trips.

Table 7G: Percent Distribution of WEEKEND Trips and Person-trips by Region of Trip Origin, Full Year, 1980

Origin Region	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
New England	5%	5%
Eastern Gateway	9	9
George Washington Country	9	9
The South	20	18
Great Lakes Country	21	20
Mountain West	4	5
Frontier West	19	21
Far West	14	14
Total	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 201.9 million weekend trips,
451.5 million weekend person-trips.

Table 7H: Percent Distribution of WEEKEND Trips and Person-trips by Purpose of Trip, Full Year, 1980

Purpose of Trip	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
Visit friends/relatives	39%	42%
Other pleasure	39	37
Business/convention	11	9
Other	12	13
Total	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 201.9 million weekend trips,
451.5 million weekend person-trips.

Table 7I: Percent Distribution of WEEKEND Trips and Person-trips by Area of Residence, Full Year, 1980

Area of Residence	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
Large SMSA	35%	34%
Small SMSA	39	38
Not an SMSA	24	29
Total	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 201.9 million weekend trips,
451.5 million weekend person-trips.

Table 7J: Percent Distribution of WEEKEND Trips and Person-trips by Primary Mode of Transportation, Full Year, 1980

Mode of Transportation	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
Auto/truck/rv	88%	92%
Airplane	9	7
Bus	3	2
Train	1	*
Other	1	1
Total	100%	100%

* Less than .5 percent.
Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 201.9 million weekend trips,
451.5 million weekend person-trips.

Table 7K: Percent Distribution of WEEKEND Trips and Person-trips by Travel Party Size, Full Year, 1980

Travel Party Size	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
One	33%	15%
Two	37	34
Three	14	18
Four	9	16
Five or more	7	17
Total	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 201.9 million weekend trips,
451.5 million weekend person-trips.

Table 7L: Percent Distribution of WEEKEND Trips and Person-trips by Travel Party Structure, Full Year, 1980

Travel Party Structure	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
One adult without children	34%	16%
Two or more adults, without children	37	36
One adult with children	6	7
Two or more adults with children	23	40
Total	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 201.9 million weekend trips,
451.5 million weekend person-trips.

Table 7M: Percent Distribution of WEEKEND Trips and Person-trips by Vacation or Other Trip, Full Year, 1980

Vacation or Other Trip	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
Vacation trip	61%	62%
Not a vacation trip	39	38
Total	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 201.9 million weekend trips,
451.5 million weekend person-trips.

Table 7N: Percent Distribution of WEEKEND Trips and Person-trips Involving Travel-Related Services, Full Year, 1980

Travel-Related Services	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
Car rental		
Rented a car	4%	3%
Did not rent a car	96	97
Package Tour		
Was a package tour	7	5
Was not a package tour	93	95
Travel Agent		
Used for reservations	7	5
Used for itinerary	2	2
Not used for itinerary	4	3
Not used for reservations	93	95
Group Travel		
Part of group travel program	4	3
Not part of group travel program	96	97

Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 202.8 million weekend trips,
451.5 million weekend person-trips.

U.S. TRAVEL FOR FULL YEAR 1980 COMPARED TO FULL YEAR 1979

The tables in this section compare 1980 travel to travel during 1979. The monthly average number of traveling adults, the total number of trips and person-trips, and the percent distribution of these trips and person-trips by selected characteristics are presented for each year.

Overall, travel in 1980 was substantially below the level reported for 1979. The average number of adults traveling each month was down approximately 21 percent, while trips and person-trips were off 13 and 16 percent, respectively. Weekend travel and trips to visit friends and relatives showed the greatest declines during 1980. Travel for "other pleasure" purposes, including outdoor recreation, sightseeing and entertainment, as well as air travel, decreased less than the average for the year, after posting sharp reductions during the fourth quarter. Vacation travel held up the best, off only seven percent.

Trip distances were slightly longer in 1980 than reported for the previous year. Forty-four percent of all person-trips involved distances of less than 400 straight-line, round-trip miles as compared to 42 percent in 1979. On the other hand, travel of 1,000 miles or more comprised 24 percent of total travel in 1980, as compared to only 19 percent the year before.

Trip durations were similar to those evident for 1979. There was a slight increase in the number of trips involving one night or less away from home, but travel involving durations of four nights or more also represented a somewhat larger share of all travel in 1980 than in 1979. Americans continued to use the homes of friends and relatives the most as overnight accommodations (45 percent), while 37 percent, stayed in commerical lodging facilities, the same percentage as in 1979.

A slightly smaller percentage of all travel during 1980, as compared to 1979, was taken to visit friends and relatives (35 percent), while "other pleasure" travel represented a slightly larger share for the current year (38 percent). Fourteen percent of all 1980 travel were taken for business purposes or to attend a convention, unchanged from the previous year.

As in 1979, Americans showed a substantial preference for travel by automobile, truck or recreational vehicle. Eighty-one percent of all travel during 1980 were taken by these modes. Those traveling by air remained virtually unchanged at 15 percent.

Vacation travel accounted for a moderately larger share of total travel in 1980 than in 1979. Sixty-two percent of all person-trips taken during the current year were for vacation, as compared to 56 percent the year before. On the other hand, the

percentage of all travel taken over a weekend or long weekend dropped from 53 percent in 1979 to 48 percent during 1980.

Details on travel during each of the four quarters of 1980 are published in a series of individual quarterly reports, available from the U.S. Travel Data Center for $19.00 each. Similar reports are also available for the four quarters of 1979, at a cost of $17.00 each, while a full year 1979 report may be purchased for $27.00, prepaid.

Table 8A: Monthly Average Number and Percent of U.S. Adults Taking Trips, by Major Trip Characteristics, Full Year, 1980 and 1979

Trip Characteristics	U.S. Adults (millions) 1980	1979	Percent of U.S. Adults 1980	1979
Total population	151.8	151.0	100%	100%
Took one or more trips	33.1	42.3	22	28
Purpose of trip				
Visit friends/relatives	11.5	15.3	8	10
Other pleasure	12.5	14.5	8	10
Business/convention	5.1	7.0	3	5
Mode of transport				
Auto/truck/rv	26.4	32.4	17	22
Air	5.2	6.6	3	4
Vacation trip	20.1	22.4	13	15
Weekend trip	15.3	20.2	10	13

Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Table 8B: Number of Trips and Person-trips for Major Trip Characteristics, Full Year, 1980 and 1979

Trip Characteristics	Trips (millions) 1980	Trips (millions) 1979	Person-trips (millions) 1980	Person-trips (millions) 1979
All trips	447.0	513.7	935.1	1109.9
Purpose of trip				
Visit friends/relatives	145.8	188.1	331.8	426.8
Other pleasure	160.2	162.8	351.3	386.1
Business/convention	87.3	103.4	135.0	155.1
Mode of transport				
Auto/truck/rv	332.7	380.6	748.2	889.9
Air	90.6	95.7	142.5	155.1
Vacation trip	258.6	262.9	578.2	623.7
Weekend trip	201.9	248.6	451.5	587.4

Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Table 8C: Percent Distribution of TOTAL Trips and Person-trips by Round-trip Distance, Full Year, 1980 and 1979

Trip Distance	Percent of Trips		Percent of Person-trips	
	1980	1979	1980	1979
200-299 miles	25%	25%	27%	26%
300-399 miles	16	15	17	16
400-599 miles	15	20	15	21
600-999 miles	12	13	[illegible]	13
1,000-1,999 miles	14	12	[illegible]	11
2,000 miles or more	10	10	9	8
Outside U.S.	7	4	7	4
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 1980 - 447.0 million trips,
935.1 million person-trips;
1979 - 513.7 million trips,
1,109.9 million person-trip.

Table 8D: Percent Distribution of TOTAL Trips and Person-trips by Trip Duration, Full Year, 1980 and 1979

Trip Duration	Percent of Trips		Percent of Person-trips	
	1980	1979	1980	1979
No nights	7%	9%	8%	5%
One night	13	13	13	13
2 to 3 nights	37	40	38	41
4 to 9 nights	30	28	29	28
10 nights or more	12	10	12	10
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 1980 - 447.0 million trips,
935.1 million person-trips;
1979 - 513.7 million trips,
1,109.9 million person-trips.

Table 8E: Percent Distribution of TOTAL Trips and Person-trips by Type of Lodging, Full Year, 1980 and 1979

Type of Lodging	Percent of Trips		Percent of Person-trips	
	1980	1979	1980	1979
Home of friends/relatives	44%	45%	45%	46%
Hotel/motel/motor hotel	40	39	37	36
Rented cabin, condo. or vacation home	3	3	4	3
Own cabin, condo. or vacation home	3	3	4	3
Camper, rv, tent	6	6	7	8
Other	2	2	2	1
No nights	7	9	8	5

Note: Details may add to more than 100% due to multiple responses.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 1980 - 447.0 million trips,
935.1 million person-trips;
1979 - 513.7 million trips,
1,109.9 million person-trips.

Table 8F: Percent Distribution of TOTAL Trips and Person-trips by Purpose of Trip, Full Year, 1980 and 1979

Purpose of Trip	Percent of Trips		Percent of Person-trips	
	1980	1979	1980	1979
Visit friends/relatives	33%	36%	35%	38%
Other pleasure	36	32	38	35
Business/convention	19	20	14	13
Other	12	12	12	14
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 1980 - 447.0 million trips,
935.1 million person-trips;
1979 - 513.7 million trips,
1,109.9 million person-trips.

Table 8G: Percent Distribution of TOTAL Trips and Person-trips by Primary Mode of Transportation, Full Year, 1980 and 1979

Mode of Transportation	Percent of Trips		Percent of Person-trips	
	1980	1979	1980	1979
Auto/truck/rv	76%	77%	81%	83%
Airplane	20	19	15	14
Bus	3	3	2	2
Train	1	1	1	1
Other	2	1	1	1
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 1980 - 447.0 million trips,
935.1 million person-trips;
1979 - 513.7 million trips,
1,109.9 million person-trips.

Table 8H: Percent Distribution of TOTAL Trips and Person-trips by Vacation or Other Trip, Full Year, 1980 and 1979

Vacation or Other Trip	Percent of Trips		Percent of Person-trips	
	1980	1979	1980	1979
Vacation trip	58%	51%	62%	56%
Not a vacation trip	42	48	38	43
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 1980 - 447.0 million trips,
935.1 million person-trips;
1979 - 513.7 million trips,
1,109.9 million person-trips.

Table 8I: Percent Distribution of TOTAL Trips and Person-trips by Weekend or Other Trip, Full Year, 1980 and 1979

Weekend or Other Trip	Percent of Trips		Percent of Person-trips	
	1980	1979	1980	1979
Weekend trip	45%	48%	48%	53%
Not a weekend trip	55	51	52	46
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 1980 - 447.0 million trips,
935.1 million person-trips;
1979 - 513.7 million trips,
1,109.9 million person-trips.

APPENDICES

APPENDIX A
NATIONAL TRAVEL SURVEY METHODOLOGY

The National Travel Survey is based upon data collected each month by telephone interview from a national probability sample of approximately 1,000 adults (age 18+) representing the total adult, civilian, non-institutional population of the contiguous United States.

For this study, RL Associates of Princeton, New Jersey utilizes its National Telephone Probability Sample. The sample design is a two-stage, internally replicated, national probability sample. A new sample is drawn each month for use in the Survey.

To construct the sample, the entire country is divided into sixteen strata consisting respectively of Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas (SMSA's) and non-SMSA areas in each of the eight United States Travel Regions (See Glossary of Terms). The eight SMSA areas correspond to U.S. Bureau of the Census definitions.

For each Travel Region, the SMSA's are arrayed in order from largest population to smallest. A separate systematic random sample is then taken for each of the Travel Regions. The sampling units are counties and then minor civil divisions within counties.

All the counties or independent cities in a Travel Region not included in one of the SMSA areas are arrayed as follows: the states in each region are arrayed from north to south and east to west. Within each state the counties are listed alphabetically. Separate systematic random samples within each Travel Region are then utilized to select first counties and then minor civil divisions (i.e., towns, townships, census divisions, etc.).

A total of 250 sampling units is chosen overall. This actually consists of five separate matched samples, each consisting of 50 sampling units. Each of these five matched samples is itself a national probability sample. This use of five matched samples or internal replicates allows one to obtain data-based estimates of the sampling error utilizing the well-known procedures developed by Professor John Tukey.

For each of the 250 minor civil divisions (MCD's) selected, the actual sampling point is defined as the largest telephone book containing the MCD. Since each minor civil division in the United States has a chance of selection just proportional to its population, and since each minor civil division is associated with one and only one telephone book, each telephone book has a probability of selection proportional to the number of people living in the minor civil division it covers.

An equal number of telephone numbers is selected from each telephone book in such a way that every number listed in the book has an equal chance of being selected. These numbers form a base for the sample, but since they are all listed numbers, they are not used for actual calling. Rather, a random digit is systematically added to the listed numbers selected so as to give a random sample of both listed and unlisted numbers. This takes advantage of the fact that unlisted numbers are randomly distributed over all telephone numbers.

The procedure gives every telephone household a known (and approximately equal) chance of selection into the sample. To extend the sampling procedure to individuals, a systematic random respondent selection procedure is required. In this sample, potentially heavier travelers within households are oversampled. In projecting results, an unequal probability of selection of individuals is corrected by weighting all respondents where the weight given each individual is inversely proportional to the probability of selection of the individual. Such weighting is used to correct for the limitation of one respondent per household in order to give a more accurate count of all trips taken and to correct for unequal probabilities of selection within a household. Weighting is also done when necessary by demographic factors to compensate for any random variation in response.

Each month, 1,000 telephone interviews are conducted using the sampling procedures and respondent selection approach described above. Each respondent is asked about all trips of 75 miles or more, one-way, he or she took during the month immediately preceding the interview. Those trips subsequently calculated to be less than 100 miles in one-way, straight-line distance are excluded from the estimates of trips. Questions asked of respondents each month are contained in Appendix E: Survey Questionnaire.

APPENDIX B
GLOSSARY OF TERMS

Air Trip. Any trip where the one type of transportation used to cover most of the miles on that trip was given as "airplane."

Area of Residence. See "Geographic Residence/Destination."

Auto/Truck/RV Trip. Any trip where the one type of transportation used to cover most of the miles on that trip was given as "auto or truck without camping equipment," "auto or truck with camper trailer or camping equipment," or "self-contained recreational vehicle (live-in camper)."

Business/Convention Trip. Any trip where the purpose of the trip was given as "business" or "convention, seminar, meeting."

Destination. The place given by the respondent as the destination of the trip in answer to the question, "Thinking of this trip, what is the name of the destination or the farthest place you reached on that trip?"

Destination Area. See "Geographic Residence/Destination."

Destination Region. See "Travel Region."

Distance. See "Trip Distance."

Duration. See "Trip Duration."

Eastern Gateway. The geographic area of the U.S. comprising the states of New Jersey and New York.

Family. A "family" includes the household head and all relatives who are currently members of the household.

Family Income. The total combined income of the family for the "last 12 months." This includes income from all sources such as wages and salaries, net income from own business or farm, social security, pensions, dividends, interest, rent and other money income.

Far West. The geographic area of the U.S. comprising the states of Alaska (as a destination), California, Idaho, Nevada, Oregon and Washington.

Frontier West. The geographic area of the U.S. comprising the states of Arizona, Kansas, Missouri, New Mexico, Oklahoma, and Texas.

Geographic Residence/Destination. Information on the geographic area of residence of the respondent and the trip destination is classified according to the following three categories: (1) In a Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area (SMSA) of one million population or more (Large SMSA), (2) In a Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area of less than one million population (Small SMSA) and (3) Not in an SMSA.

The metropolitan population reflects those areas classified as SMSA's by the Bureau of the Census as of January 1, 1978. The classification of an SMSA by population size is based on 1976 population estimates derived from the Bureau of the Census.

George Washington Country. The geographic area of the U.S comprising the states of Delaware, Maryland, Pennsylvania, Virginia, West Virginia, and the District of Columbia.

Great Lakes Country. The geographic area of the U.S. comprising the states of Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Michigan, Minnesota, Ohio, and Wisconsin.

Household. A "household" comprises all persons who occupy a "housing unit," that is, a house, an apartment, or other group of rooms, or a room that constitutes separate living quarters.

Mode of Transport. Each trip is classified by the respondent according to the primary mode of transportation in answer to the question, "What was the one type of transportation used to cover most of the miles on this trip?" The Survey gathered data by eight classifications: (1) Auto or truck without camping equipment, (2) Auto or truck with camper trailer or camping equipment, (3) Self-contained recreational vehicle (Live-in trailer), (4) Airplane, (5) Bus, (6) Train, (7) Ship or boat, and (8) Other.

In this report, the transportation means have been combined into Auto/Truck/RV, Airplane, Bus, Train and Other.

Mountain West. The geographic area of the U.S. comprising the states of Colorado, Montana, Nebraska, North Dakota, South Dakota, Utah, and Wyoming.

New England. The geographic area of the U.S. comprising the states of Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, and Vermont.

Origin Region. See "Travel Region."

Other Pleasure Trip. Any trip where the purpose of the trip was given as "outdoor recreation (hunting, fishing, boating, camping)" or "entertainment (sightseeing, theater, sports)."

Outside the U.S. The geographic area comprising all foreign destinations, excluding the contiguous U.S., Alaska and Hawaii.

Person-Trip. This is a person on a trip. If one person reported three different trips, his/her travel is counted as three trips and three person-trips. If three persons from a household go together on one trip, their travel is counted as one trip and three person-trips.

Pleasure Trip. Any trip where the purpose of the trip was given as "visit friends and relatives," "outdoor recreation (hunting, fishing, boating, camping)" or "entertainment (sightseeing, theater, sports)."

Purpose of Trip. The respondent was asked to identify for each trip reported the "main reason for this trip." Responses were classified as follows: (1) Visit friends and relatives, (2) Convention, seminar, meeting, (3) Business, (4) Outdoor recreation (hunting, fishing, boating, camping, (5) Entertainment (sightseeing, theater, sports), (6) Personal, family (medical, funeral, wedding) and (7) Other.

The main purpose for the trip was ascribed to each person on the trip. If a trip was taken by the respondent and two other people traveling with him/her to visit friends and relatives, three person-trips were counted for this purpose. Similarly, if the trip had been primarily for business, three person-trips were counted for business.

In this report, travel for "convention, seminar, meeting," and "business" has been combined, travel for "outdoor recreation," and "entertainment" has been grouped together under "Other pleasure," and "Pleasure" travel includes "Visit friends and relatives" and "Other pleasure."

Respondent. This is the person completing the telephone interview.

SMSA. See "Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area."

South. The geographic area of the U.S. comprising the states of Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina, and Tennessee.

Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area. A Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area (SMSA) is an integrated economic and social unit with a large population nucleus. Each SMSA consists of one or more counties meeting standards of population and metropolitan character, except in New England where towns and cities rather than counties are the basic geographic units.

Straight-Line Miles. This is a "great circle" distance approximation using arithmetically derived coordinates (based upon longitude and latitude) and the Pythagorean Theorem. Straight-line miles are calculated by computer program and adjusted to trip distance for presentation in this report. See "Trip Distance."

Travel Party Size. The travel party for each trip is categorized into one of several groups depending upon the number of household members who went on that trip.

Travel Party Structure. The travel party for each trip is categorized into one of several groups depending upon the age and number of family members who went on that trip.

Travel Region. The travel region classification follows an industry standard advanced by the Travel Industry Association of America, formerly Discover America Travel Organizations (DATO), and the United States Travel Service (USTS), with two exceptions. In this report, Hawaii is placed with the Far West as a destination and Alaska is not in the Far West as an origin region. For the states comprising each region, see the individual region listing in the Glossary.

Trip. A trip is defined as each time a person goes to a place at least 100 miles away from home and returns. The following types of trips were specifically excluded: (1) travel as part of an operating crew on a train, airplane, truck, bus or ship, (2) commuting to a place of work and (3) student trips to or from school.

In this Survey, respondents are asked to report all trips of 75 miles or more, one-way, taken during the month immediately preceding the interview. Those trips subsequently calculated to be less than 100 miles in one-way, straight-line distance are excluded from the estimates of trips. This is done in an effort to minimize failure to report trips of 100 miles or more due to respondent errors in recall.

Trip Distance. Trip distances in this report are reported in terms of round-trip miles. Round-trip miles are twice the calculated one-way straight-line miles from origin to destination. See "Straight-line Miles."

Trip Duration. This is the number of nights spent away from home on one trip. This includes nights spent at the destination and enroute. It is possible for a trip not to involve an overnight away from home if the traveler took a trip of 100 miles or more and returned home the same day.

Type of Lodging. Information was gathered on seven types of lodging categories: (1) Homes of friends and relatives, (2) Hotels, motels, motor hotels and tourist courts, (3) Rented cabins, condominiums and vacation homes, (4) Owned cabins, condominiums and vacation homes, (5) Campers, trailers, recreational vehicles and tents, (6) Enroute, for example nights spent in a common carrier, and (7) Other. The "Other" category published in this report includes "enroute" and "other."

Vacation Trip. Vacation was considered to be an occasion when trips are taken, but was not listed as a purpose or reason for travel. The respondent was asked for each trip reported, "Was this a vacation trip?"

Visit Friends and Relatives Trip. Any trip where the purpose of the trip was given as "visit friends and relatives."

Weekend Trip. Each trip is classified as to whether it was a weekend trip by asking respondents, "Was this a weekend or long weekend trip?" for each trip reported.

APPENDIX C

SAMPLE CHARACTERISTICS
FULL YEAR, 1980

Number of telephone numbers selected	60,000
Number of telephone calls completed	20,116
Number of interviews completed	12,080
Number of respondents reporting one or more qualifying trips	2,888
Number of qualifying trips	3,901

APPENDIX D

SAMPLING ERROR, FULL YEAR, 1980

There are a variety of statistical reasons why theoretical estimates can give only a rough indication of sampling error for the key projections of this Survey (e.g., trips). These include weighting, clustering, and response rates. For these reasons, the sample was designed to utilize the method of internal replication to obtain a more accurate measure of actual sampling error. In this method, the total sample is constructed or built up from a series of matched samples of small size. Each of these smaller samples is itself a national probability sample drawn as described in Appendix A. Each sample can thus be viewed as a sample of the universe of all households in the United States. The variation between samples can be used to give an indication of the sampling error.

For this study, a total of five matched samples was utilized. Each of these consisted of fifty primary sampling units. Each of these samples was drawn so as to give the proper proportion of respondents in each Travel Region and in metropolitan and non-metropolitan areas. The table below indicates the confidence intervals at the 95% confidence level based on the internal replication approach. The basic estimates of sampling error were supplied by Dr. Michael Rappeport of RL Associates, Princeton, New Jersey, and suggest the confidence intervals for the trip estimates contained in this report.

TRIP OR TRAVELER CHARACTERISTICS	PERCENT OF TRIPS	95% CONFIDENCE INTERVAL	
DESTINATION REGION			
New England	4%	±1	**
Eastern Gateway	5	±1	*
George Washington Country	8	±1	*
The South	24	±1	
Great Lakes Country	16	±1	
Mountain West	5	±1	*
Frontier West	16	±2	
Far West and Hawaii	14	±1	*
Outside U.S.	7	±1	*

*Due to the small estimated percentage of trips for this category, the relative error is high. This estimate, therefore, should be used with care.

**Due to the very small estimated percentage of trips for this category, the relative error is very high. This estimate, therefore, should be used with extreme care.

TRIP OR TRAVELER CHARACTERISTICS (Continued)	PERCENT OF TRIPS	95% CONFIDENCE INTERVAL
TRIP DISTANCE		
200 - 299 miles	25%	±2%
300 - 399 miles	16	±1
400 - 599 miles	15	±1
600 - 999 miles	12	±1 *
1,000 - 1,999 miles	14	±2 *
2,000 miles or more	10	±1 *
Outside U.S.	7	±1 *
TRIP DURATION		
No nights	7	±1 *
One night	13	±1 *
2 - 3 nights	37	±2
4 - 9 nights	30	±1 *
10 nights or more	12	±1 *
FAMILY INCOME		
Less than $10,000	11	±1 *
$10,000 - $19,999	26	±1
$20,000 - $29,999	24	±1
$30,000 or more	30	±1
Not reported	9	±1 *
TYPE OF LODGING		
Home of friends, relatives	44	±2
Hotel, motel, motor hotel	40	±1
Rented cabin, condo or vacation home	3	±1 **
Owned cabin, condo or vacation home	3	±1 **
Camper, recreational vehicle, tent	6	±1 *
No nights	7	±1 *
ORIGIN REGION		
New England	5	±1 *
Eastern Gateway	10	±1 *
George Washington Country	9	±1 *
The South	19	±2
Great Lakes Country	20	±1
Mountain West	4	±1 **
Frontier West	17	±2
Far West	15	±1

TRIP OR TRAVELER CHARACTERISTICS (Continued)	PERCENT OF TRIPS	95% CONFIDENCE INTERVAL
PURPOSE OF TRIP		
Visit friends, relatives	33%	±1%
Other pleasure	36	±2
Business/convention	19	±2
MODE OF TRANSPORTATION		
Auto/truck/rv	76	±1
Air	20	±1
VACATION TRIP		
Vacation	58	±2
Not vacation	42	±2
WEEKEND TRIP		
Weekend	45	±1
Not weekend	55	±2

APPENDIX E
SURVEY QUESTIONNAIRE

TIME INTERVIEW BEGUN_____ _____

LOCATION NUMBER_____**PHONE#**_____ _____

Hello, my name is_____ **and I am calling for the United States Travel Data Center. We are conducting a study to learn how often people in the United States take trips.**

I'd like to begin by asking how many adults, age 18 and over, live in this household? _____ADULTS

FOR EACH ADULT, ASK:

What is the sex of the oldest adult?	1 MALE	2 FEMALE
What is the sex of the next oldest adult?	1 MALE	2 FEMALE
CONTINUE FOR EACH ADULT IN HOUSEHOLD.	1 MALE	2 FEMALE
	1 MALE	2 FEMALE

IF MORE THAN FOUR ADULTS OVER AGE 18 IN HOUSEHOLD, DISCONTINUE INTERVIEW. DO NOT COUNT TOWARD QUOTA.

2. How many children under age 18 live in this household? _____

3. Have you taken any trips away from home of 75 miles or more, ONE WAY, since January 1, 1980. Do not include trips taken in regular commuting to and from work or school, or trips taken as a stewardess or vehicle operator.

1 YES
2 NO -- GO TO B1,P4

4. Have you taken any trips of 75 miles or more, ONE WAY, away from home since December 1, 1980. Include trips that may have started in November but ended after December 1.

1 YES
2 NO -- GO TO B1. page 4

IF "YES", ASK:

5. How many trips of 75 miles or more, ONE WAY, have you taken away from home since December 1, 1980? _____

INTERVIEWER: CONTINUE ON NEXT PAGE TO OBTAIN TRIP DESCRIPTION, FILL OUT PAGES 2 AND 3 FOR EVERY TRIP TAKEN (Q5.) ABOVE.

RIP # _____ ( ) IDENTICAL TO TRIP #1 **2

. Thinking of your first trip this past month, how many other members of your household, if any, went with you on this trip?

_____ HOUSEHOLD MEMBER
IF NONE, GO TO Q. 7 BELOW.

IF ANY OTHER HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS WENT ALONG, ASK:

6a. Please give me the age and sex of each household member who went with you on that trip.

PERSON #1	_____ YEARS	1	MALE	2	FEMALE
PERSON #2	_____ YEARS	1	MALE	2	FEMALE
PERSON #3	_____ YEARS	1	MALE	2	FEMALE
PERSON #4	_____ YEARS	1	MALE	2	FEMALE
PERSON #5	_____ YEARS	1	MALE	2	FEMALE

Thinking of the entire trip, what was the total number of nights that you spent away from home? _____ NIGHTS
IF NONE, GO TO Q. 11

IF ANY NIGHTS SPENT AWAY FROM HOME ASK:

8. Please tell me the names of each state or country you stayed overnight in on that trip. LIST IN LEFT COLUMN BELOW.

NAME OF STATE/COUNTRY	# OF NIGHTS	TYPE OF LODGING
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____

9. How many nights did you spend in (EACH STATE/ COUNTRY. ASK FOR EACH. TOTAL SHOULD EQUAL NUMBER OF NIGHTS AWAY IN Q. 7.)_____

10. In what types of lodging did you stay when you were in (NAME OF EACH STATE/COUNTRY. ENTER LODGING CODE FROM LIST BELOW.)

LODGING CODES
1 FRIENDS, RELATIVES' HOME
2 HOTEL, MOTEL, MOTOR HOTEL, TOURIST COURT
3 RENTED CABIN, CONDOMINIUM, OR VACATION HOME
4 OWNED CABIN, CONDOMINIUM, OR VACATION HOME
5 CAMPER, TRAILER, RECREATIONAL VEHICLE, TENT
6 ENROUTE--DID NOT STAY ANY PLACE OVERNIGHT
7 OTHER (specify) _____

. Thinking of this first trip, what is the name of the destination or the farthest place you reached on that trip?

PLACE, CITY, TOWN NAME _____

STATE/COUNTRY _____

. How many nights did you stay at your destination? _____ NIGHTS

. Was this a vacation trip? 1 YES 2 NO

. Was this a weekend or a long weekend trip?
1 YES
2 NO -- GO TO Q. 16

IF "YES", ASK:

15. If gasoline stations had been closed on weekends during this trip, how likely is it that you would have cancelled this trip--very likely, fairly likely, not too likely, or not at all likely?
1 VERY LIKELY
2 FAIRLY LIKELY
3 NOT TOO LIKELY
4 NOT AT ALL LIKELY
5 DON'T KNOW

. What was the main activity done on this trip? (ACCEPT ONLY ONE ANSWER)
1 VISIT FRIENDS OR RELATIVES
2 CONVENTION, SEMINAR, MEETING
3 BUSINESS
4 OUTDOOR RECREATION (HUNTING, FI BOATING, CAMPING)
5 ENTERTAINMENT (SIGHTSEEING, THEATE SPORTS)
6 PERSONAL, FAMILY (MEDICAL, FUNERA WEDDING)
7 OTHER (specify) _____

. What were the most important types of transportation used on this trip? INTERVIEWER: READ CATEGORIES BELOW TO RESPONDENT.

MOST IMPORTANT		MAIN TRANSPORTATION
1	Auto or truck without camping equipment	1
2	Auto or truck with camper trailer or camping equipment	2
3	Self-contained recreational vehicle (live-in camper)	3
4	Airplane	4
5	Bus	5
6	Train	6
7	Ship or boat	7
8	OTHER (specify) _____	8

. What was the one type of transportation used to cover most of the miles on this trip? _____

. Did you rent a car at any time on this trip?
1 YES
2 NO

. Was any part of this trip a package tour or an all expense trip?
1 YES
2 NO

. Did you use the services of a travel agent to make any hotel or transportation reservations for this trip?
1 YES
2 NO

IF "YES", ASK:

22. Did you use the services of a travel agent to plan the itinerary for this trip?
1 YES
2 NO

. Was this trip taken as part of a group travel program?
1 YES
2 NO

TERVIEWER: REPEAT QUESTIONS 6-23 FOR EVERY TRIP TAKEN (REFER TO Q.5, PAGE 1.)

Z1. How much problem would you say you have getting gas in your local area — is it no real problem, a minor inconvenience, somewhat inconvenient, or is it a major problem?

1 NO REAL PROBLEM
2 MINOR INCONVENIENCE
3 SOMEWHAT INCONVENIENT
4 MAJOR PROBLEM
5 DON'T KNOW

IF SOMEWHAT INCONVENIENT OR MAJOR PROBLEM, ASK:

Z2. Thinking of the station where you last bought gas, which of these problems did you encounter? (INTERVIEWER: READ CATEGORIES.)

1 IT'S ONLY OPEN AT CERTAIN TIMES OF DAY
2 IT'S NOT OPEN ON WEEKENDS
3 IT TAKES 5 OR 10 MINUTES TO GET GAS
4 IT TAKES BETWEEN 10 MINUTES AND HALF AN HOUR TO GET GAS
5 IT TAKES LONGER THAN HALF AN HOUR TO GET GAS
6 I HAVE TO BUY A MINIMUM AMOUNT OF GAS
7 THERE ARE ODD - EVEN RESTRICTIONS
8 OTHER _____
9 DON'T KNOW

Z3. If you were taking a vacation trip by car now, how much of a problem would your expect to have getting gas — would there be no real problem, would it be a minor inconvenience, would it be somewhat inconvenient, or would it be a major problem?

1 NO REAL PROBLEM
2 MINOR INCONVENIENCE
3 SOMEWHAT INCONVENIENT
4 MAJOR PROBLEM
5 DON"T KNOW

IF A MAJOR PROBLEM OR SOMEWHAT INCONVENIENT, ASK:

Z4. Which of these problems would you expect to find? (INTERVIEWER: READ CATEGORIES)

1 DIFFICULTY IN FINDING A GAS STATION OPEN
2 LONG LINES
3 RESTRICTIONS ON PURCHASE
4 OTHER _____
5 DON'T KNOW

Z5. Have you personally bought gas within the last 2 weeks?

1 YES
2 NO
3 DON'T KNOW

Z6. Do you intend to take a vacation trip during the next 6 months?

1 YES
2 NO
3 DON'T KNOW

IF "YES", ASK:

Z7. In what month will that trip probably end?

1 JANUARY	4 APRIL	7 JULY	0 OCTOBER
2 FEBRUARY	5 MAY	8 AUGUST	X NOVEMBER
3 MARCH	6 JUNE	9 SEPTEMBER	Y DECEMBER

Z8. What one mode of transportation will be used to cover most of the miles on that trip? (INTERVIEWER: READ CATEGORIES.)

1 AUTO OR TRUCK WITHOUT CAMPING EQUIPMENT
2 AUTO OR TRUCK WITH CAMPING EQUIPMENT
3 SELF-CONTAINED RECREATIONAL VEHICLE
4 AIRPLANE
5 BUS
6 TRAIN
7 SHIP, BOAT
8 OTHER
9 DON'T KNOW

D1. What is your marital status?

1 MARRIED
2 SINGLE, NEVER MARRIED
3 SEPARATED
4 DIVORCED
5 WIDOWED

D2. What is your occupation?_____

D3. What is the last grade that you completed in school?

1 LESS THAN HIGH SCHOOL
2 HIGH SCHOOL COMPLETE
3 COLLEGE INCOMPLETE
4 COLLEGE COMPLETE
5 GRADUATE WORK

IF MARRIED, ASK:

D4. What is your spouse's occupation?_____

D5. What is the last grade that your spouse completed in school?

1 LESS THAN HIGH SCHOOL
2 HIGH SCHOOL COMPLETE
3 COLLEGE INCOMPLETE
4 COLLEGE COMPLETE
5 GRADUATE WORK

D6. Do you own or rent your home?

1 OWN
2 RENT

D6a. How many full-time or part-time wage earners live in this household?

1 ONE
2 TWO
3 THREE OR MORE
4 NONE

D7. How old are you?_____

D8. Is your family income less than $10,000 per year, between $10,000 and $19,999, between $20,000 and $29,999, or $30,000 or more a year?

1 LESS THAN $10,000
2 BETWEEN $10,000 AND $19,999
3 BETWEEN $20,000 AND $29,999
4 $30,000 OR MORE
5 REFUSED

D6. Which of the following credit cards does your household have?

1 VISA
2 MASTERCHARGE
3 AMERICAN EXPRESS
4 CARTE BLANCHE
5 DINERS CLUB
6 NONE OF THESE

D10. What is your race?

1 WHITE
2 BLACK
3 SPANISH SPEAKING
4 ORIENTAL
5 AMERICAN INDIAN

D11. SEX OF RESPONDENT: 1 MALE 2 FEMALE

THANK YOU FOR THIS INTERVIEW.

NAME OF INTERVIEWER_____DATE_____

TIME INTERVIEW ENDED_____LENGTH OF INTERVIEW_____